

MASKED MAN ROBS SIX ON 14TH FLOOR, ELUDING DETECTIVES

Enters Park Row Building and Suddenly Bursts In On Card Game.

ESCAPES WITH \$600

Whole Building Illuminated While Police Search the Floors.

PASSES ARMED GUARD

Department of Justice Offices Close Neighbor of Victims of Holdup.

Detectives were rushed to the Park Row Building, 13 Park Row, just before 10 o'clock last night to search for a masked robber who had held up six men in an office on the fourteenth floor and robbed them of \$600. The man was still being sought at an early hour this morning, but it was believed he had escaped from the place by climbing out a window on the sixth floor and sliding to the roof of an adjoining building. He evaded more than a dozen detectives and policemen and special agents of the Department of Justice, the offices of which are on the floor where the robbery was staged.

The bandit appeared a few minutes before 9 o'clock at the rooms of the Neptune Association, an organization comprising captains and master mates of seagoing vessels. He kicked open the door, leveling a revolver as he did so.

Six members of the association were seated at a table playing cards. It was said, as the man swung open the door the six players leaped back from the table, intuition telling them they were about to be held up.

Lined Men Against Wall.

The bandit lined them against the wall of the room, threatening those who did not move quickly. They were ordered then to step forward, one at a time, and empty their pockets on the table.

Just how much money was placed in reach of the robber could not be learned, but it was said the sum was close to \$1,000. The bandit gathered it up and then backed toward the door, still menacing the players with his gun.

"Give me ten minutes to get away," he told them. "If one of you makes a move I'm going to shoot to kill."

As the robber's footsteps were heard retreating down the corridor past the entrance to the offices of the Department of Justice, where armed agents sit on duty all night, the players who had just given him their valuables rushed for a telephone. They heard him stop and they hesitated then until he could be heard going further away.

Louis Snyder, whose home is in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers street and West Broadway, ran into the hall shouting "stop thief!" His cry was taken up by the other players. In a moment the halls of the big building were resounding with calls for help.

Detectives Hurry to Building

Snyder used the elevator bells to call help from the first floor and then telephoned were used in the office of the Department of Justice to prevent the man's escape to a lower floor. The height of the building—twenty-six floors—made the task an extremely difficult one. The policemen were sent for to help simplify it.

After two hours search the police concluded the bandit had escaped probably through a window which was found open on the sixth floor. A search of the roofs of adjoining buildings proved fruitless.

Rupert Baird, night elevator operator, told the detectives he took a stranger to the fourteenth floor a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The man rushed into the building, mentioned the Neptune Association and seemed in such a hurry that Baird, it was said, failed to have him seen by him. Baird took the stranger to the fourth floor and the fourth floor, a member of the association, waiting to be taken to the street. He was going for cigars and sandwiches for the card players.

The stranger spoke to Jordan. Baird said, asking if the game was still going on. Jordan answered in the affirmative and stepped into the car. Baird took it to the first floor and nothing more was heard of the stranger until the ringing of bells and shouts for help brought Baird to the upper floor again.

HEAVY FLOODS SWEEP OVER WABASH VALLEY

River Is Rising and Considerable Damage Is Done.

THIRD HATTE, Nov. 19.—Thousands of acres of lowlands of the Wabash Valley are under water tonight and great property damage has resulted from high waters caused by recent rains.

The Wabash River reached a stage of 16 feet to-night and was still rising.

Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., overnight from New York. Perfect for rest and recuperation. Bookings, Plaza—Ad.

May Defer Reparations After Next Payments

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (Associated Press).—Future instalments of German reparations may be postponed, after those due in January and February are paid, if the Allies are "convinced of Germany's sincerity," it was intimated semi-officially to-day. The Reparations Commission returned to Paris to-night. It was said it made it clear that Germany must meet the January and February instalments, but that future payments would be given further consideration.

600 MILES AT SEA, HE TALKS WITH LAND

M. Girardeau Makes Remarkable Test of Radio Telephone on Liner.

Passengers on Panhandle State Get Strains From Ship 200 Miles Away.

Passengers on the United States liner Panhandle State, due here to-morrow, while in midocean enjoyed a concert given by passengers on the French liner Paris, 200 miles away under the curve of the earth, and sent their applause and congratulations winging through the air to their entertainers.

The Paris, with Emile Girardeau, general manager of the French General Wireless Corporation, and Pierre Biancheville, an engineer, the men behind the concert, on board, conducted here last night, bringing details of the concert and other demonstrations which show that the voice of man will eventually be sent without wires from continent to continent and from ship to destination or point of departure.

In addition to the concert, M. Girardeau, who is bound for Washington to act as technical expert for communications for France at the armament conference in Paris, radio telephoned a message to the French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in Paris while the liner was six hundred miles from shore, heading into mid-ocean.

Bob M. Girardeau and his engineer expressed the belief that shortly a man in a Paris business office or hotel need only step into an ordinary phone booth to converse with his partner on a liner hundreds of miles out on the ocean. Ships that pass in the night are no longer cut off save for dots and dashes flashing through the air. Their captains may talk shop, or their managers may relate the gossip of the oceans.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with the apparatus used is that it is small, compact and uses power not exceeding that necessary to light an ordinary 25 candle-power electric light. Despite this low power, passengers on the Panhandle State were able to hear the concert while sitting thirty-five feet from the telephone transmitters on their vessel. Selections from "Manon," "La Traviata" and other operas were radio telephoned.

Staffs of bane of wireless telephony and telegraphy, did not interfere in the least with the clearness of the transmitted messages. There are no radio telephone acts on the Lafayette and on the George Washington. M. Girardeau said that other sets would be installed on French liners as a part of the standard equipment of the radio rooms. Radio telephone sets of similar small power and weight have been used successfully on planes flying between London and Paris, and that a passenger several thousand feet above the Channel might talk with either capital.

SIoux HONOR PERSHING; CALL HIM BRAVE EAGLE

Indians Hold Council and Bestow Greatest Gift.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.

Gen. Pershing has a new name. The Indians have named him Brave Eagle. The War Department announced to-day the Sioux tribe had held a council on Armistice Day and had bestowed the highest honor they can confer. The Indian Commissioner received this telegram from Valentine, Iowa:

"Oo Ah-mah-tah Day the Indians of the Rosebud Agency gave Gen. Pershing an Indian name. His name will be Brave Eagle on account of his bravery. He will be known the Brave Eagle among the Sioux from now on. Please notify Gen. Pershing."

FRANCE'S MONEY GRANT SPURNED BY INVENTOR

Wireless Expert Will Experiment on Own Resources.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 19.

Last year the Chamber of Deputies voted to give 30,000 francs to Edouard Branly, inventor of improvements in his laboratory and continuation of his researches. Recently it was decided to extend the gift into an annual grant of 100,000 francs.

A letter has just been received from M. Branly thanking the chamber, but rejecting the offer. In explanation he says: "I do not consider myself in the same rank as Pasteur, Lavoisier and the great names which you revere, and with whom I cannot be compared. My own modest resources will suffice me."

SMOOT TO LEAD NEW FIGHT ON TAX BILL; PASSAGE DOUBTFUL

Refuses to Sign Conference Report, Saying Revenue Will Be Shy.

MAY VOTE TO-MORROW

Fordney Hopes to Bring Up Measure Despite Dissatisfaction.

WADSWORTH PLAN LOSES

Penrose Predicts Next Congress Will Pass Soldiers' Bonus Bill.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.

Although the Senate and House conferees reached a complete agreement on the tax bill to-day, all signs point to a stormy voyage for the measure before it reaches the statute books.

Murmurs of dissatisfaction over the work of the conferees were heard on all sides, and the prediction was freely made that the present session of Congress would end with the tax revision still uncompleted.

Senator Smoot of Utah, Republican, one of the conferees, flatly refused to sign the conference agreement, declaring he was not convinced that the bill as drafted and cut by the conference committee would yield sufficient revenues to meet the needs of the Treasury during the next year. He expects to express his views thoroughly on the floor of the Senate next week.

Representative Fordney of Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, hopes to bring the conference report to a vote in the House Monday so that the Senate will be able to act Tuesday and leave the way clear for adjournment sine die on Wednesday. Many Senators and Representatives expressed doubt that this programme would be carried out.

Corporation Income Tax Set.

With the Senate and House already in agreement as to the excess profits repeal and the surtax rates, the outstanding accomplishment of the conferees to-day was to fix the corporation income tax rate at 15 per cent. after that it will mean a reduction of the income of the calendar year 1922. The House had voted for the 12 1/2 per cent. rate, while the Senate fixed the rate at 15 per cent.

The 12 1/2 per cent. rate will be a substitute for the 10 per cent. normal tax and excess profits taxes provided under the present law. It will mean a considerable reduction in taxation for corporations with large earnings, but an increase for those which have not had earnings sufficiently large to be subject to the excess profits tax.

By agreeing to the 12 1/2 per cent. rate the conferees reduced the total probable revenue of the Treasury Department estimates of its requirements. The reduction from 15 to 12 1/2 per cent. in the corporation tax will not affect revenues in the next year, but after that it will mean a reduction of \$130,000,000 under the yield estimated from the Senate rates.

As passed by the Senate the bill was calculated to yield \$125,000,000 in the fiscal year 1922, which is \$50,000,000 less than the estimated needs of the Treasury. Under the conference agreement the bill may result in a deficit of \$50,000,000 in 1922 and probably will raise less than \$250,000,000 during the fiscal year 1923.

Bill Adequate, Says Penrose.

Senator Penrose (Pa.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, insisted that the bill "would be adequate for immediate purposes."

Of course, he said, "if the Government is to grant a soldiers' bonus and assume other burdens it will be necessary to adopt very extensive new tax levies. This bill does not provide sufficient funds for a soldiers' bonus. I believe that Congress in the next session will pass a soldiers' bonus bill. I am unable to say whether funds will be provided for the soldiers' bonus without a sales tax."

The conferees knocked out the Wadsworth amendment imposing additional taxes on medicinal wine, beer and sufficient funds for a soldiers' bonus. The House provision imposing a tax of \$2.50 a proof gallon on distilled spirits with an additional tax of \$1.50 on spirits diverted for beverage purposes was accepted.

TRAIN HITS FUNERAL, KILLING 8 INSTANTLY

Hearse Escapes and Continues to Cemetery.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Eight persons were killed instantly to-day when a Santa Fe fire truck struck a funeral car on a crossing between Summit and Lyons, fourteen miles west of Chicago.

John E. Pettko, the undertaker in charge, and three men, two women and two children were killed. Seven of the victims all terribly mangled, have not been identified definitely, although two of them were believed to be Mr. and Mrs. John Clemenian, parents of two-year-old Emily Clemenian, whose funeral was being held.

Three other passengers in the funeral car, a man, woman and child, were severely injured. They were taken to a hospital, where efforts to learn from them the identity of the dead were halted because of their serious injuries.

The driver of the hearse, which crossed the track ahead of the train, did not discover the rest of the funeral party was missing until he reached the cemetery, a mile away.

Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga., 1901
gin Thanksgiving. N.Y. Office, 8 W 40 St.—Ad.

Buy a Used Car NOW—At Bargain Prices

You will see many Used Car bargains advertised to-day in The Herald Automobile Exchange, which appears in Section 4.

Now is the time to pick up a good car, real cheap. Don't fail to read these small ads. to-day.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000

JAPAN FAVORS OPEN DOOR IN CHINA; POLICY APPROVED BY OTHER NATIONS; BASIC NAVAL PLAN MEETS ALL TESTS

BRIAND AND HUGHES DISCUSS LIMITATION OF LAND ARMAMENT

Surprise Looked For at Tomorrow's Session of the Arms Conference.

PROFFER IS POSSIBLE BUT A JOKER IS FEARED

Premier Says Nation Must Have Guarantee or Allowed to Act Alone.

By RALPH COURTNEY.
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.

M. Briand, the French Premier, is reported to have conversed at length to-day with Secretary Hughes. The subjects discussed are reported to have been the naval position of France under the Hughes naval reduction programme and the arrangements for the French Premier's speech on land armaments next Monday.

In the opinion of M. Briand there are two ways in which his Monday's oration may be received. Either America and the other Powers will show that France must act alone in Europe or other countries will offer to France a greater or lesser degree of help, according to the sentiments of the national delegations. France then will know where she stands and will take measures accordingly.

A surprise may be sprung either by America or some other country in the shape of a warm offer of support to France in the event of her future danger. In any case, M. Briand's speech presumably will not be left without comment and a great deal of interest attaches to the declaration of other nations.

Future Conference Favored.

If America makes any declaration of this is the possible surprise of to-morrow's debate—it will be such a statement as will not require ratification by the American Senate.

The opinion held in high French circles to-night is that the conference will terminate successfully and at an early date. M. Briand considers it to be a great mistake to ask too much of a conference. When grave problems are in the balance the field should be carefully limited to those points which are not outside the possibility of immediate settlement. Details that cannot be decided now can be dealt with again at another conference. These sentiments appear to be shared by influential members of the American delegation, who also desire to register progress on some points, even if others must be left to subsequent arrangement.

The French Premier to-day expressed his confidence that the conference would reach agreement on a declaration of principles which would be left for future elaboration in detail.

One of the disputed problems which possibly will be left unsolved concerns submarines. The French are at variance with the British on this point, the latter maintaining that both the aggregate tonnage of submarines as well as the tonnage of the individual unit should be limited. The British add that the submarine is possibly an inhumane engine of warfare and might advantageously be subject to regulation.

As to a Moral Question.

M. Briand says if the submarine question has a moral aspect, the support conclusions opposite to those at which the British arrive. The British desire to limit the manufacture of submarines to small vessels which M. Briand points out are incapable of rescuing the shipwrecked crews of torpedoed ships. The French Premier regards the submarine as the defensive weapon of the weak and therefore one which cannot be abolished. If submarine warfare is looked at from the moral viewpoint, the opinion of M. Briand is that it would dictate the building of larger instead of smaller submarines so that the rescue of shipwrecked crews may be facilitated.

The whole question of light naval forces may have to await a further arms conference which is sometimes predicted in conference circles for next April. In any case, the present conference is expected to be terminated by Christmas. M. Loucheur, French Minister of the Liberated Regions, will come to Washington if questions in his competence or questions of finance should be discussed, but not otherwise.

Marshal Poch will make no speech at Monday's session unless it is to say a few words in acknowledgment of a demonstration in his honor.

21 BELOW AT CALGARY, ALTA.

CALGARY, Alta., Nov. 19.—For the first time this season bitter cold descended, the temperature standing at 21 below zero here last night.

JAPAN BACKS CHINA'S TEN POINTS, DENYING SELFISH AMBITIONS

Tells Peace Delegates She Seeks No Special Advantages in Republic.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.

Japan enlightened the delegates to the peace conference to-day by proclaiming a policy of disinterested altruism toward China. Japan favors the open door in China, has no selfish ambitions in that country, seeks no special commercial advantages and wants to do whatever is possible to build up the Chinese Republic. All the nations represented voiced their approval of the open door policy and expressed sympathy with the Chinese ten points.

On their face the Japanese proposals relative to China meet the situation from the Chinese viewpoint. They were submitted by Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato to the delegates acting as a committee on Far Eastern questions at the Pan American Building.

While the Japanese proposals appear to place Japan in line with the Chinese proposals, the Chinese are not reassured, and will watch their island neighbor all the more closely.

The reservations by the supporters of the Chinese cause relate to the things that Japan has left unsaid rather than with what she has expressed.

One Significant Paragraph.

Attention is directed here to-night to the last part of Section 1 of the Japanese statement on China, which says: "All that this conference can achieve, it seems to us, to adjust China's foreign relations, leaving her domestic situation to be worked out by the Chinese themselves."

This paragraph is interpreted in connection with the failure of the Japanese statement to dwell on such topics as the Chinese proposal to make public secret agreements made concerning and with China, the Manchurian situation, Shantung and the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The Chinese are wondering if this desire to see China's domestic affairs free from any interference from the conference represents Japanese willingness to deal fairly with China so much as it may represent Japanese unwillingness to have the conference deal with Shantung and other matters which the Japanese are expected to regard as of interest only to China and Japan.

This suspicion, the Chinese spokesmen say, is justified by the fact that Japan dwells in the opening paragraph of her statement upon the fact that the existing difficulties of China lie not in her internal situation but in her external relations.

Clever Phrasing in Statement.

Even the Chinese are compelled to admit that the Japanese statement is cleverly phrased, and in such a manner as to render any question as to its sincerity somewhat hypothetical.

One of the most significant things in the Japanese statement is its disclaimer of any special interest in China made in connection with adherence to the doctrine of the open door, although acknowledging Japan looks to China for the supply of raw materials essential to her national life. Adherence to the principle of the "open door" and "equality of opportunity" is made without reservation or condition of any sort.

There is the flash of an appeal to world public opinion in the Japanese declaration that "we have come to this conference not to advance our own selfish interests; we have come to cooperate with all the nations interested for the purpose of assuring peace in the Far East and friendship among nations."

The hint that Japan will cling to the reservations she included in her acceptance of the American agenda when she proposed to omit from the concern of the conference matters of special interest to any two countries involved, is possibly the most revealing paragraph of the Japanese statement. This suggests the declaration that while Japan is ready and willing to explain or discuss any problem which may come up, "we should regret undue protrusion of the discussions by detailed examination of innumerable minor matters."

The Japanese statement reads: 1. It seems to the Japanese delegation.

Continued on Page Two.

U. S. UNMOVED BY KATO PLEA; NO CHANGE IN THE 5-5-3 RATIO

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.

The American delegation allowed it to become known to-day that nothing has occurred which changes its position of opposition to the proposal made by Admiral Kato for Japan that the ratio of ships included in the Hughes plan be changed in order to give to Japan a larger number.

It also was made clear that in establishing the ratio known as the 5-5-3, Japan has been allowed more tonnage than she is really entitled to under the division of strength. This was done so there could be no complaint that an effort was being made to whittle down Japan's fair proportion.

The American delegation allowed a repetition of the fact to be made that any change from the programme arranged would necessitate resort to a competitive building, in which any nation may build as many ships as it sees fit.

The American delegation is disinclined to take up the question of submarines or of other auxiliary ships at this time. It is not unmindful of the fact that submarines might be used for aggressive purposes, but feels it is important to reach an agreement first as to capital ships. There is a natural proportion of auxiliary ships to the big fighting units, and once an agreement is reached as to fighting ships, it is believed the success of the conference will have been assured and that agreements can be reached on the smaller craft.

Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, formerly in command of both the Sheerness and Portsmouth dockyards and who advised the Australian Government regarding the establishment of its navy, strongly favors the New York Herald's suggestion that the submarine be banned as the weapon of a coward, but at the same time he points out that the submarine is the principal naval defence of the weaker Powers, a factor that should not be lost sight of.

"I favor the abolition of the submarine," he said, "because for one thing, there is a more honest way of fighting than through the medium of the submarine. The manner in which the submarine was used by Germany resulted in the sacrifice of non-combatants, and although a great war is one of peoples, there is much to be said for the preservation of the rights of non-combatants."

While the weaker Powers rely on submarines, however, it is essential that the arrangements at Washington should provide that any limitation of submarine tonnage should not leave those Powers in any position inferior to the other navies concerned. Already in France there is indication that they wish to increase their submarine force.

The staffs of the three Powers principally concerned in this matter have laid it down—and the politicians have accepted it—that the capital ship

MAN BEATEN TO DEATH IN RIOTING IN BOMBAY

Troops Fire Into Crowd as Parade Honors Prince.

BOMBAY, Nov. 19 (Associated Press).

One European was beaten to death in the rioting on Thursday, which lasted until darkness. The military fired into crowds of rioters, and bayonet charges were necessary to clear the streets.

Two hundred persons were arrested.

The trouble started when agitators attempted to prevent the crowds from reaching the Prince of Wales procession. Failing this, they vented their anger on the returning crowds. They stopped trams and dragged out and assaulted the passengers and in several instances burned the cars.

Gandhi, the Hindu "Non-cooperation" leader in a statement to the press to-day confessed disappointment at his failure to control the Non-cooperation movement on Thursday.

Gandhi proposes to observe a fast of twenty-four hours as a penance.

CHARLES AND ZITA ARRIVE AT MADEIRA

Former Emperor Reaches Funchal on British Cruiser.

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Nov. 19 (Associated Press).—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Zita, arrived here this morning on board the British battle cruiser Cardiff to begin their life of exile recently decreed by the allied Council of Ambassadors.

As she entered port the Cardiff was saluted by the harbor defenses and afterward was visited by the British Consul and representatives of the Portuguese authorities.

Meanwhile large numbers of the population crowded to the waterfront and awaited the disembarkation of the former royal pair.

The Portuguese Government gave orders that the exiles should be received with suitable honors.

HUGO STINNES STARTS ON TRIP TO LONDON

Berlin Denies He Was Invited by Lloyd George.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Hugo Stinnes, German industrial leader, whose departure for London was announced to-day, is making the trip in a purely private capacity, according to information received here to-night. It was first reported that he was going to the English capital in response to an invitation from Prime Minister Lloyd George to discuss German economic issues, particularly German reparations.

It was said here to-night, however, that Herr Stinnes had received no invitation from Lloyd George, although he might endeavor to convince the British authorities while in London of Germany's inability to "set her obligations."

WARSHIP CUTS WIN

Nine Nations Backed by Public Opinion to Put America's Reform Into Execution.

ACTION BY CHRISTMAS

Japan's Far East Formula Seen as Clearing Way to Solve Problems.

FRIENDLY TOWARD CHINA

Spheres of Influence Yield to International Cooperation of the Powers.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.

The force of public opinion expressed in every quarter of the world is conceded by the chief actors in the armament conference to have already accomplished more satisfactory results than were ever credited to diplomatic negotiations within an equal period of time.

The prospective success of the conference in providing far reaching and desirable reforms in the limitation of naval armaments and the establishment of more stable conditions in the Far East have encouraged the belief among the representatives of the nine participating nations that the new charter for the conduct of world affairs will be completed by the Christmas holidays.

In conceding the irresistible influence of public opinion in shaping the tremendous events involved the representatives of more than one foreign Government frankly admit that rejection of the fundamentals of the American programme will carry both international outlaws and popular domestic repudiation.

A very much better feeling prevailed among delegates and technical advisers of all countries to-day, which not only established the force of popular opinion but dissipated some of the more acute national prejudices and personal animosities that began to develop after the second meeting of the conference on Monday. The indications are that the next public session, which is to be held at 11 o'clock on Monday, will reflect a highly satisfactory degree of harmony.

America's Firmness Effective.

Credit for this fact is ungrudgingly accorded to the American delegation for the decisive manner in which it made known its exact position yesterday regarding the British and Japanese protests against the proposed curtailment of their sea armaments along with that of the United States.

Perhaps the most interesting development of to-day was the statement from American sources that not a single factor or figure had been presented to date to affect the fundamentals of the American plan for the limitation of naval armaments. This statement carried with it the assurance that while the fullest latitude would be given to Great Britain and Japan for justifying their pleas for special consideration the American attitude would be preserved until the conclusion of the conference.

The next most important event was the belated presentation of an outline of the Japanese formula for the correction of Far Eastern complications.

Of minor importance was the decision of the representatives of some of the European Powers to eliminate from their schedules the subject of foreign debts due to the United States and other subjects regarded as extraneous and irrelevant to the simple agenda proposed by this country.

Another detail that had much to do with the clarifying of the foreign mind as to the solidarity of American institutions behind the programme proposed by Secretary Hughes, Elihu Root, Senators Lodge and Underwood brought conviction that there is a wholesome concurrence of view and cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of this Government regarding the purposes of the conference and methods employed by its representatives toward accomplishing the great reforms proposed.

Japan's Far East Principles.

The greatest momentary interest naturally attached to the Japanese declaration of principles regarding Far Eastern problems of the Far Eastern question. This was presented to the committee composed of the leaders of the delegations of the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Italy, Japan and China.

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